We send, occasionally, a number of the duced to subscribe.

Centre College-Danville, Ky. The annual commencement of this Institution took place on the 29th of June.

The Literary Societies of the College were addressed on the evening preceding the commencement, by J. D. Nourse, Esq., of Bardstown, author of the "Past and its Legacies." Speakers on such occasions, too often forget that they are participating in a literary festival, at least if we may judge from the character of their performances. Mr. Nourse, however, entertained his hearers with a speech which was emphatically literary, and one too, which did great credit to its auther. We are happy to learn that it is in preparation for the press. It cannot fail to interest the lovers of a sound philosophy, and of a pure and chaste literature.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on 34 young men of the Senior Class, and that of A. M. on several forner graduates.

The graduating class was, I believe, the largest that ever went out from the Institution It is expected that a large Freshmen Class will enter at the commencement of the next ses

The present prospect is, that through the efficient labors of the agent now in the field, the College will soon be well endowed.

The advantages to be derived from such an institution located in the heart of Kentucky cannot fail to be felt over a large extent of country; and it is believed that those who may assist in putting it upon a permanent basis, will find themselves richly rewarded in its future prosper-

The next session of the College commence on Monday the 4th of September

N. B .- This communication should have appeared in a preceding No. of our paper. Eo.

Anti-Stavery Sentiment in the Staveholding

It is a great and very prevalent error to suppose that the people of the South are united opinion on the subject of negro slavery. This opinion has been countenanced by the conduct of members of Congress from slaveholding States, who generally vote together when any measure relating to slavery is introduced into the National Legislature. Those persons who infer from the conduct of such members that, among Southern constituencies, there is but one view entertained on the subject of slavery are greatly mistaken. Notwithstanding all the elaborate efforts of Southern politicians to defend and justify slavery, every person who has an extensive acquaintance with Southern public sentiment is aware of the fact that, however generally the apologies for slavery are concurred in, the attempts to justify it as a wholesome systifiable on any other ground than that of necessity, and who, if the question of its introduction accuainted with the evils of slavery as slaveholders, and in conversations with friends those posed to the extension of slavery as the prestest any other person of our acquaintance. We are intimately acquainted with another Mississippi planter, the proprietor of more than a hundred slaves, who has been a warm politician from his youth up, who refuses to support either of the presidential candidates for whom electoral tickets have been formed in his State, because neither of them is pledged to sustain the Wilmon We have but a limited acquaintance with Mississippi cotton planters, but we have no doubt that a large number of them are as heartily opposed to all measures which contemplate either the extension or the perpetuation of slavezy as we ourselves are. Our acquaintance and friendship embrace a very large number of Kentucky slave-holders, and there are very few of

them who regard slavery with the least degree of The newspapers published in the most northern slaveholding States denounce Northern Abolitionists, but at the came time refrain from all remarks that would indicate a belief that slavetic to publish opinions adverse to slavery in sentiment in those States is not represented in We are in the habit of seeing nearly every newspaper published in Kentucky. and if we had no other means of becoming acacquainted with the public sentiment of the State than that afforded by these newspapers, we should conclude that the subject is attracting no attention among our fellow-citizens. But oughly erroneous, for there is scarcely a neigh. four thousand will be lost." borhood in the State in which slavery is not exciting much discussion, and in which they who are hostile to its continuance among us are not more numerous than those who advocate its perpetuation. The newspapers do not discuss the subject for several reasons: In the first place, they are political papers, and will neither advo cate or oppose measures not strictly partisan lest their polirical influence be jeoparded thereby. Again-as thousands of slaves read the newspapers, it is not thought expedient or proper to discuss the subject in them, so what is published cannot be kept from the slaves. Then also, every paper numbers among its supporters, men who are utterly opposed to agitating the question publicly, and the fear of alienating the support of such is another reason why the newspapers are silent. But be it noticed, that, while our newspapers have nothing to urge in opposition to elavery, they say nothing in its favor.

Perhaps the newspaper which is the most in tensely pro-elavery of all newspapers, is the ton (S. C.) Mercury. It is the last place on earth in which one would expect to see an admission hostile to slavery. They who are acuninted with the course of the Mercury would as soon think of looking for flowers among the cinders of Vesuvius as for concessions to antinente in its columns. We were glad to see a stray and genial admission flashing its light in the pages of that paper a few days age. A correspondent, in speaking of extending slavery into our newly sequired Mexican territories, saye: "I know that there are those in our midst, who do not hesitate in private to declare their honest conviction, that they see no valid objection to excluding slavery from the territories. And there are some of them atrongminded men, themselves siaveholders, and native Charlestonians."

However much such an admission from such a source may surprise our Northern readers, who have been in the habit of fancying that all the cotton-growing regions of the South, least, there is no aereay on the subject of siaat a precionly what all who are in habite se with slaveholders know to be true in teletion to every Southern county, town, publishers, 1,600 pounds for his last novel, Ha-

The truth is, the age in which we live is more markable for the progress of free opinions, than any that has preceded it. Old systems that reposed on prostrate necks are everywhere either tottering to their fall, or relaxing their hold Monday evening next, at the Odd Pellows' Hall, delivered at a Colonization meeting, held a short on public opinion, preparatory to falling. The mosshere of the civilised world is joyous with the songs of freedom. The veneration for an-Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be insuppose that while all other eyes are gazing nor to those of the foreigner? with delight on the rising sun of freedom, they are so infatuated with shadows as to prefer the gloom of night. They have human hearts, and the electric flashes of liberty, come from whatever portion of the globe they may, thrill and enliven their feelings. They are not isolated from human sympathy, and their bosoms resand willingly and joyfully to every movement that emancipates man from slavery, and every shout for freedom in the old world awakens an echo in their hearts. Such is the necessary connection between the different communities of our race, that, however separated by distance and divided by language and systems, nothing can occur which greatly affects the condition of one community without producing some effect even on that community farthest removed from it in space, in sympathy, and in interest. Every despotism that falls in Europe, shortens the distance between our period and that of final mancipation in this country. Wonderful indeed is that vast web of sympathy which connects every human being with all others, causing the elevation of one nation to be followed

> It is conceded by those who have reflected most deeply on the subject, that African slavery is a self-consuming cancer-that it contains within itself the seeds of its own dissolutionthat it must fall in obedience to certain laws that are irrepealable. We rejoice in the conviction that, if it were left to itself, if the public opinion of the world were not directed against it, still its doom is written, and it would perish and pass away from earth. The violent efforts of the perpetualists in its defence are convulsions that betoken the death of the institution. spasms that indicate a diseased vitality which must be followed by exhaustion and decay. Let the friends of emancipation be firm, yet moderate, let them avoid all excesses of passion as inconsistent with the holiness of the cause in which they are engaged, and every year will lesen the labor before them. The number of the advocates of emancipation is increasing in the slaveholding States every day. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri will shake the infection from their garments, will drive the curse beyond their boriers in a few years, and great indeed will be their rejoicings when they have reached the banks of deliverance, and other States seeing their joy, will prepare to follow their example.

by the elevation of others. Every blow which

hutters a despotic sceptre in Europe, jostles the

bonds in every rice swamp and cotton field in

the United States.

The Scrupulous Landlady.

er seen in print, we heard related by Rev. Doc- ings and judgments were favorable to emancipa-President of a Western College. A celebrated Universalist preacher, who had into any community now exempt from it were been making a good deal of noise in a certain date; from all which causes combined, the candisubmitted to them, would not hesitate a moment part of Ohio, was traveling, late in the day, in date referred to was left decidedly in the minority. to decide against it. No men are so thoroughly a region of country in which his name was well known. At the close of day, he arrived at a such doubtless will be the case throughout the entered the house. Here he was consoling him- gamination that will convince men, that there is self for his fatigue with the prospect of taking a fair prospect of success, and that they will not his case in his inn, when the landlady entered into conversation with him. When he told her that his name was F , she neked him if he knew F _____, the Universalist preacher.

"I am the same F-," said he. "You are that F---!" exclaimed she; well, you can't stay in this house-you must

I am very much fatigued."

"I can't help it-I won't encourage such do-

"But, madam, to turn me away now would

be cruel-where shall I stay to-night?" "I do'nt know, but I can't keep you here-so

Finding that he could effect nothing by exposnounted his horse, and rode till he came to a

souse whose owners were not so scrupulous. About a year afterwards, he was traveling in which he had been so unceremoniously ejected. ry is anything but a positive evil. It is not poli- On this occasion he determined, before dismount-

> mmediately recognised him. "Madem, can you accommodate me with

lodgings to-night?" said he. "You are F ____, the Universalist preacher,

"Yes, madam, but I have changed my opinons somewhat since I saw you; on investigating the matter more carefully, I have come to The landlady assumed a thoughtful attitude;

then suddenly raising her head, she said: "Well, I reckon you may come in-that's better than nothing."

The Fire at Albany.

The extent of territory swept by the confisgration, has, it appears, been greatly exaggersted. The Journal says: It does not exceed 35 scres-including the basin-or only about onethirteenth of the compact area of the city.

About one-half of all the property destroyed, selonged to persons not only able to bear the oss, but who will immediately put up new buildings upon the site which the fire has vacated .-Besides this, a large amount of the property detroyed was insured; every dollar of which will ers are so much injured that they cannot sur-

The Argus sets down the entire loss by the fire at about a million and a half of dollars, of which some \$600,000 or \$700,000 are insured and will be promptly paid.

Benutiful Bentiment.

At the celebration of the 4th of July, at Richmond, Va., by the "Grays," the following beatiful sentiment was drunk at the thirteenth regfilar toast :-

It speaketh in the modest rose, It whispereth in the night, It thundereth in the howling storm-The electric flash of light ; But rose, nor night, nor tree, nor wind, Nor lightning glare, nor storm, Such beauty hath as woman's eye,

As woman's matchless form. land, and sell at the rate of fifty for twenty-two are three others, one of 31 pages of English books; cents. They are pronounced to be as flexible as the quill and far more durable.

We learn that Mr. Morrison, who was wounded by a pistol-shot in a difficulty with Lieut Shackleford, is rapidly recovering.

Balwer received from Beatley & Co., his rold.

Dodge's Historianied Diornam We take pleasure in appouncing to the zens of Louisville, that these beautiful pictures where they will be exhibited for a few evenings

From the accounts which have reached us of iquity, the respect for institutions which are Dodge's Dioramas, through the press and from old, is fast giving way before a sentiment infin- individuals who have seen them, we do not heaiitely more reasonable, namely, that of humani- tate to predict a rare treat to the community good will to man, particularly towards those tures of Daguerre, and their delight knew no on whom the shackles imposed by tyranny and bounds; will they withhold their patronage when cupidity have been riveted most closely. Now, a native artist offers productions of his own penit is unjust to the men of slaveholding States to cil, which we hazard little in pronouncing super

THE WESTERS CONTINUES, published in Bal imore, by Messrs. Garland & Donaldson, we consider one of the very best papers in the country. The selections are excellent, being taken, we should think, from original sources, and no scisored from newspapers. The editorial articles show the cultivated taste and correct judg nent of the editors. We can cheerfully and nonestly recommend it to those who desire an unexecutionable family paper.

The failure yesterday of the Eastern mai prevents our giving the details of the Britannia's news. We give the telegraphic summary, which is all we have received.

For the Examiner. Messes, Epirons:-Concurring as I do with ou, both as to the policy and practicability of adopting a system of gradual emancipation in Kentucky, I desire to offer a few suggestions as to the propriety of organization, throughout the State. With it much, yea everything may be accomplished, without it the whole movement will prove an utter failure-not only a failure, but it vill give its opponents such a victory as will enable them to crush every effort that may be put forth for years, to accomplish anything for that great and glorious cause.

We have recently had a practical demonstration of this fact in our own county.

A candidate presented himself for a seat in th lower branch of the State Legislature, known to be favorable to emancipation. Scarcely had be entered the arena, when the change of abolition was raised against him, and every effort put forth to arouse the popular prejudice that exists against Northern men, for their interference with our domestic institutions, which forced upon him the necessity of defining his true position n favor of gradual emancipation, and an effort osustain himself by fair and legitimate argument Many concurred in his views, but thought this not a proper time for discussion; others were se chained to their party in national politics that they could not vote for him; others regarding him as a disorganiser in the Whig ranks, (there being already, two Whig candidates on the track) would not sustain him, whilst a greater number remained at home not willing to vote against him, but not willing to brave the pro-slavery prejudice, until a more general movement should be made throughout the State upon that subject. To all of which may be added, that, just the day before the election the extensive abduction of slaves from Fayette and the adjacent counties occurred, which aroused the pro-slavery men to such an extent as to enable them to intimition, and who came to town for the purpose of casting their votes for the emancipation candi-

country tavern, dismounted from his horse, and State, unless measures are adopted for proper or be left in a hopeless minority. By this means a sufficient amount of moral courage may be inand defy the demagogues, who would deceive and branding them as Abolitionists."

This is a question which all reflecting men regard as a very important one, and yet one which should be handled with the greatest caution and

ings as you're carrying on-start as quick as tendencies) that is bearing down and crushing may endeaver to cripple the influence, and imthe best energies of the State: has driven and continues to drive from us many of our best cit- ever, from its very constitution, stand aloof one issue-Shall we adopt a system of gradual one of the strongest points, in my opinion, emancipation upon some principle that will relieve the State of the emancipated slave? or versal confidence. And why should it touch tulation, the preacher, perhaps thinking the la- shall we perpetuate and extend an institution dy might form an exception to his general rule, that removes from our midst industrious, intelli-

When Kentucky can be permitted

the same region, and rode up to the tavern from properly organised, and the question generally re- nounce such an Institution sinful? It has been ing, to ascertain whether he would be permitted fear that their peace will be disturbed by mobs, slaveholding States, and bence the anti-slavery to stay. The landlady came out at his call, and which we regret to acknowledge have sometimes disgraced our chivalrous people; then, will enlightend reason prevail-our proud State will then sister States-the tide of emigration will again return to Kentucky, the large, over-grown farms, that are now badly cultivated, will be converted into small, well-improved, and well cultivated ones that will amply reward the tiller's toil; a dethe conclusion that just one hundred and forty- mand will be created for efficient teachers to instruct the numerous children that now occupy those small farms, in neighborhoods where formerly the population was too sparse to make up a proportion as the degraded, and uncultivated negrodisappears from our midst, and in proportion as inducements are held out to industrious, in telligent, and orderly whites to settle among

duce me to favor a system of gradual emancipation, and that make me enger to see measures adopted for its successful accomplishment.

Pennit me to suggest to you the propriety of urging organisation for the accomplishment o this great end. Upon you as the editors of an emancipation paper much responsibility debe paid. Nine lives were lost, and several oth- volves, and in proportion as you faithfully discharge its duties I trust you will receive its re-

As I may trouble you again perhaps, for the present I have said enough.

Yours, Respectfully, CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

Mr. Crittenden's Majority Official.

The votes cast for Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c., were counted yesterday by the Secretary of State, and we learn by telegraph that Mr.

Crittenden's official majority in the State is 8,-463. The vote of Hart county was not officially reported, and was therefore not included in the count. Powell's majority in Hart is reportcially at 42.

The largest book sale ever held in the United States, will take place in New York on Tuesday next. From 160,000 to 170,000 volumes by American publishers, will be offered, contribu-ted by about 150 publishers. Besides the regu-Pens made of bones are now in use in Eng- lar catalegue of 160 pages, closely printed, there other of 40 pages of American and foreign stationery; and the third of 810 cases of paper, con-

aining about 35,000 reams. Arkansas Riccion.

Governor Drew is re-elected without opposit ion. The returns indicate that Johnson, Dem. is elected to Congress. Most of the counties heard from have dealared in favor of Borland anp Oldham for U. S. Senutors.

on last evening, a number of your paper, in counsel of God." which I find a labored attack upon a speech, be sinful, &c. time since, in the first Presbyerian church of of holding another in bondage is concerned, I We modified our remarks, and gave the this city. It is to be regreted that the Editor. falled in that common courtesy which is ordin- There are other considerations, were I an exarily observed among conductors of newspapaper and brought it to me.

hear the speech-this will account for the egre- ment. gious blunders, into which you have fallen, broughout nearly the entire communication .infer that the speaker saw the light at some distance from a slave State, and-Distance lends bought. enchantment to the view." "

Now, what is the fact, I was born in a state ong to learn that the holding of slaves is a crimnal offence, if it were so. The truth is, I have never had but one sentiment in relation to slavery, and I stand ready to be corrected as soon tives, which an abolition editir is alone capable

Your remarks fully confirm the conviction which I expressed when seeing the first number poses an abolition paper-just as much so us nounce the Institution of savery to be sinful in itself—that the Bible prodains it criminal on my speech, you hold out your true colors .-For it will be remembered, tint I did not allude to the moral, social, or political influence of slavery. Let it hereafter beinscribed upon the front of your paper "that slavery is a sin of appalling magnitude." That there may be no insertion, the remarks to which you so warmly object. I avail myself more readily of your invitation, that your readers and the community may see what the Editor of the Examiner thinks of the Institution of slaveryand those who hold slaves. The address alluded to was extempore, but I have written out hastily the remarks made, and submitted them to several intelligent gentlemen who heard them, and they say they are substantially as I delivered them. I advocated the claims of the Colonization Society, from four considerations:-

I. Because of its Catholicity. II. Because of its non-interference with the Institution of slavery. III. Because it contemplated the Such has been the case in a single county, and transportation of the free man of color upon a soil, where he may enjoy sal, civil, and religious freedom. IV. Because there is a moral fitness in sending to Africa those whose ancestors were brought to this country. It is to the second and fourth that you ebject. I would suggest that the Editor of the Examiner, hereafter either bear or see the speech which he attempts so bitterly to assail. And that he had better conintimidate them, by threats of "marking and fine himself to the social and political aspects of slavery, and let the religious be attended to by his brethren at the North,

You have below a full entline of all the ol jectionable remarks to which you refer:

II. "Because of its non-interference with the Institution of slavery. However much men pair the usefulness of this society, it must forizens, and practically reduces the question to the from the Institution of slavery. And here is which entitles the society to respect and unian Institution which has existed for thousands of years -an Institution which, in the Old Testament, was sanctioned by God, and countenanced in the New Testament by Christ and the this question in its true light, when parties are Apostles. Why should an atjempt be made to dewisely said, "that men who are better than the Bible, are generally wrong." Passing by the condition of slavery in Egypt, what a horrid picture have we of the slavery of Greece and

> (I here read a lengthy extract giving the condition of ancient slavery, which it is not nethe most horrid and appalling evils which then

slavery in pagan lands—such was its condition when God called Abram to establish the Hebrew Commonwealth-such was as condition, when God gave the moral and civil law to Mozes on Sinai in the wilderness-such was its condischool. The moral standard will be elevated in tion when Nehemiah the Hebrew reformer, a man of uncommon boldness, roused the minds of that degenerate community to a conviction of their violated obligations—such was its condition when Christ and his Apostles were engaged in establishing religion among mensuch was its condition during all the progressive revelations which God gave to man, down to the period when the sacred canon was completed. Now here was slavery-not American What is the course which Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles took in relation

We might imagine how they would have

But how did they act ? The relation of slave to master is recognized in the Decalogue. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife-nor his man-servant-nor his maid-servant." And the entire Old Testament is in perfect harmony with this article in the divine code.-And what ble to the naked eye. If the power of framin course is pursued by Christ and the Apostles in be sinful, we have here the early ministers an- reverend gentleman;" and we will not deny that army, receiving the three months' extra pay and entitle some of the State courts, are not limited be sinful, we have here the early ministers and reverend gentleman; and we will not deny that der Divine inspiration, giving rules for the a close observer might have discerned a slight the land. Of about 400 men, 150 remain in the sit at every term until all the business before them is finished.—Commonwealth. ters and slaves into the christian church. They The term itself, however, is one of respect, and gon, but it will be some time before the ranks knew whether slavery were a sin or not, and the appearance of severity arises from its being can be filled up, so as to authorise them to take they demanded the renunciation of every sin, be- placed by the side of sentiments which are in- their departure. fore they would initiate them into the Kingdom consistent with the character. If what we said of Christ. Instead &c. we hear them speaking was severe, we are sure the gentleman would thus .- " And they that have believing masters, forgive us if he knew what we refrained from let them not despise them, because they are saying. brethren ; but rather do them service, because they were faithful and beloved." The Apostles could not have failed to denounce slavery if it were sinful, through fear, who dares charge them | what we considered the inhumanity of some of with pusillanimity or cowardice? See them in his sentiments, our heart palpitated so much Athens, confronting the most daring opposers with excitement that we were obliged, for a time, of religon, &c. See them in Rome, &c.

named to declare the whole that if we co

advocate the claims of this society.

now we are charged with using invective! tensive slave holder, that might induce me to pers, by not sending the review to him, whose dissolve the relation. I may find slave labor to eech he attempted to criticie. So far as I be unprofitable. I might shrink from the re- He charges us with being Abolitionists. Now, am concerned, it had been "at sweetness spent sponsibility assumed. But in ridding myself of we have no objection to the name abolities upon the desert air," hat not a friend who knew this barden, I infringe upon the rights, endan- "per se," to use Mr. Keen's mode of expression ger the safety and invade the peace of my abolitionism in itself implies merely the wish to thou upon the center, the use of my name in the neighbor. Now the Colonization society steps abolish slavery. But the gentleman knows that Ohio delegates to the National Convention, the relation which Mr. Van Baren maintains to the of your intention, purchased a copy of your ger the safety and invade the peace of my You state at the very outset, that you did not forward and relieves me from this embarass- in this section of country, an abolitionist is sup-IV. Because there is a moral fitness in send-

ing to Africa, those whose ancestors were brought es to amalgamate the white and the black races; The attempt at severity and the personal insin- to this country. I say brought, in contradistinc- who is plotting to entice the slaves to ron away gratefully the honor you have done me by the nations, are those which might have been ex- tion with that kelnapping, and shooting, and from their masters, and even murder them i pected in an Abolition paper. There is but one brutal outrage committed by those who were on- their beds. He knows all this, and yet wishes connection with that high office. of these remarks to which I will allude. The ginally engaged in the slave trade, that we see so to fix upon us this name! We have not the insinuation, that I attempted to defend the In- often in poetry. Now, however impure the mo- slightest fear of the name; we would as soon be stitution of slavery, to secure or promote my tives of those engaged in bringing slaves to Americalled abolitionists as anything else, if people standing with pro-slavery men is contemptible, ica, they were ordinarily purchased. I do not would attach the proper idea to the term. and with other things in your article are only say that they paid a sum equal to their worth, have no fear that those who have read the Examis fitting to an abolition paper. You say, "it is but the masters were satisfied with the price of- er will give us the name with the odious meaning difficult to find a defender of slavery among fered. There were many cruelties, and there attached to it. It has been customary with those who were born where it prevails, and we were instances of stealing, just as there are in our own county, but generally the slaves were who are opposed to slavery, in order to prevent them from being heard. We will not say that

And I here remark that the slave himself was such efforts are "contemptible"-some kinds of adjoining a slave state. Before I attained to dition of African slavery? They were brought lime, and demand admiration. manhood, I removed to a slave state and have from a worse into a better state of servitude. Is The gentleman seems to have made the won not been out of one, except a few days, for not slavery better under the influence of the Bitwelve years. I suppose this to be sufficiently ble and civilisation than in a state of barbarism. system of slavery in our country sinful! He ment of the affairs of the Trust for the six as the Editor of the Examiner, or some one else selves were senously wronged; how strikingly do him all day; "I have found you out-you are of like pretensions, shall afferd me increased we see that feature in the Divine arrangement, light upon the subject. I don't exactly see the which makes everything subservient to his purforce of your remark or quotion, unless it be poses, that causes the wrath of man to praise Jonathan made during the battle. "Hang 'em," an attempt to arouse the prejidice of some per- him, and the remainder to be restrained. The said he, looking at a hole which a bullet had sons against me. I have time here merely to Savior was emcified "by wicked hands," yet made through his hat, "hang 'em, they're state that the whole piece is a tissue of invec- his death made an atonement for ain. The shootin' bullets" Apostles through the malice of wicked men were

their martyrdom was the seed of the Church. The war with the Colonies on the part of Engof your paper, that it was to al intents and pur- land was unjust, yet it resulted in the diffusion of the principles of civil and religious liberty. ty that vast empire was made accessible to the to hold another in bondage. In your attack up- herald of salvation, and now the work of civiliration and evangelization is going rapidly on, &c. Here those who were irreligiously torn from tianity to irradiate the darkness of their own namistake about this matter, I here send you, for died-the land where once waved the banner of the cross-the land of Cypnan, of Turtullian, of Augustine-that land has become a prey to lawless banditti, or else bowing down in the most revolting idolatry. Upon that land are a few bright spots, but the most brilliant is that which has been enkindled on her shores by the efforts of this society. There is the land of Goshen where they have light in their dwellings -upon all the once veiled her own Egypt, on that prolonged and fearful night when no man knew his brother.

And now we send back her sous, loaded with the blessings of salvation, holding in one hand the sword of the Spirit and in the other the olive ren to break away from the power of supersti sion and become reconciled to God. Thus is everything made to facilitate the time, when "Ethi opia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." I have given you above every sentiment I ad

vanced on the Institution of slavery. I had supposed that you did not consider it a sin "perse." But if you take issue with the general sentiments cations, defensive of my opinions, for your pa. on the subject of slavery. Dr. Wayland oppo-Emancipation in Kentucky, with reference to Dr. F. had removed what he considered the evil gather from roots.—St. Louis Reville, Aug. 24 from the Bible, on the moral right of holding another in bondage, to be as immorable as the rock of Eternal Ages.

With sentiments of respect, I remain, yours, &c., T G. KEEN.

Mr. Keen complains that we did not send him copy of the number of the Examiner which

entained our remarks upon his defence of slaveselves. We thought nothing more was required than that he should receive the paper. In this, perhaps, we were wrong. At least, he shall not

The gentleman charges us with making innin cessary here to insert. It was a description of king insinuations reminds us of an anecdote we father to stay with a neighbor. The boy, after a that he could not stay with the man to whose house he had sent him

"Why, my son?" asked the father.

"Why, he kept hinting at me."

"Hinting at you? How did he hint." "Why, he just kept hinting."

"But tell me how he gave you the hint."

"Why, he kicked me down stairs!" We do not mean to "insinuate" that we pe

formed any similar operation upon Mr. K.; bu we think our language had as little claim to be called iminuation, as the action to which the boy referred had to be considered hinting. When the gentleman calls our remarks "insinuations." we think he uses the figure of speech which the slavery, but slavery in its most appulling forms. Thetoricians call meiosis, we believe. We have there await the orders of Gen. Lane, the lately no doubt that he feels all the contempt for our "insinuations" that the boy aforesaid did for the "hinting." We have carefully examined the that the Govarnor should reach Oregon this winwhole of our article to find the insinuation that ter, and the orders contemplate this rapid move-Mr. K. "attempted to defend the institution of ment. But it is utterly impossible that the trip We might imagine how they would have Mr. K. "attempted to defend the institution of acted. We might suppose them denouncing slavery to secure or promote his standing among slavery as sinful, and those engaged in it as pro-slavery men," and have not been able to discover it. This "insinuation" is altogether a before the full rigor of the winter sets in, but production of his imagination—ill-disposed per-sons might say of his conscience, but we do not. We said that his object seemed to be to show that "some things can be done as well as others." We have also searched for the invectives which | gage train, so that the trip may be made the gentleman says we used, but they are invisi-"tissues of invective" is characteristic of abothis matter? Not a word is said of its sinfullition editors, we are really afraid that we shall
ness. The relative duties of master and slave, have to give up all claim to the title. It is true

selves of the privilege granted by the act of
are explicitly stated and enforced, and if slavery that we spoke of the pro-slavery orator as "the Congress, and have been discharged from the are explicitly stated and enforced, and if slavery that we spoke of the pro-slavery orator as "the Congress, and have been discharged from the

"What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted."

If we should tell him that when we looked at to lay down our pen, we should tell him nothing | Schools, 27,543; against them 12,236.

This is not true if slavery in one word, that word would have

If what we said was a "tissue of invective," what name should be given to Mr. Keen's reply? posed to be one who calls all slaveholders murderers, horse thieves, and pickpockets; who wish-

not injured by the transfer. What was the con- meanness are so great as to be absolutely subderful discovery that we consider the present But to put the worst construction upon this seems to pique himself upon the eagle-eyed months ending the 1st of July, 1848. This whole affair: admitting that those who originally sugacity which enabled him to find this out! introduced slaves into America were Pirates, "Oh, I have found you out!" said the Received since, from all sources, Robbers and Murderers-that the slaves them- fox to the hound that had been pursuing trying to catch me!" The gentleman's discovery reminds us of the discovery that Brother

Not only do we consider our system of slaveimprisoned and put to death-yet the blood of ry sinful, but it is so considered by ninety-nine hundredths of the citizens of even the extreme South. Our system authorises the separation of families, for one thing. A husband-if it is not a misnomer to call any slave a husbandthis community would tolerste. Here you de- The war between England and China was a may be snatched away forever from his wife; between Lafayette and Lods are mostly overmost unboly war-yet through its instrumentali-, the father may see his children torn away from their mother's arms; we have seen little children running along the street, and screaming for their mother, who was fastened to the slavedealer's chain. The right to do all this is given by our system. If the system is right, those A further letting, from Point Commerce to the who are employed in carrying it out are not to west fork of White river, will take place on the tive land. How benighted are still the shores of be blamed. And yet, how is the negro-trader 15th of November next, including a dam across Africa. The land where science was once cra- regarded, even in the extreme South? He is de, spised even by those who sell their slaves to him. No respectable slaveholder would permit year. the negro-trader to sit at his table. The ban of society is upon the trader, and even upon his family. He may provide splendid houses, and furniture and equipage; but no one visits him And when he leaves the world, his family may year 1849, of which notice will be given. The roll in luxury, but the curse rests upon them. If our system is right, this feeling of society is wrong. But this ban is the se science against the system. The feeling may not have formed itself into a proposition; but the cent fight between Capt. Griffin's command and voice of condemnation will be heard. The clam- is party of Camanches, but one Indian was killors of self-interest cannot entirely drown the ed and several wounded, instead of twenty-five cry of conscience.

We were careful to state that we had nothing branch of peace, tenderly beseeching their breft. to do with "slavery in the abstract," or "slavery in itself," or "slavery per se." We have no grove of timber, and made an obstinate resist wish to fight with shadows when we have a terrible substance before us. If all that are called mere adjuncts of the system were removed, we don't know what we might think of it. We wounded in the fleshy part of the leg, and had should probably have little to say against it .- the end of one finger shot off. He saved him-Two gentlemen of Mr. Keen's denomination. Dr. Wayland of Rhode Island, and Dr. Fuller of South Carolina, entered into a controversy per as my leisure may permit. The subject of sed slavery, and Dr. Fuller defended it. When Colonization, is altogether another matter. I adjuncts of the system, it was found that the was not on that point. I conceive the argument two gentlemen were nearly of the same onin-

ion. Both condemned the system as it is. But a condemnation of the system does not imply a condemnation of all slaveholders. To those who have read our paper we need not say need not say so. Many slaveholders are as conscientious as the most earnest of the opposers of The Peoria (III.) Register states that the Po-

A word or two about "the egregious blunders" into which we have fallen. We have read Mr. statement. We knew that a member of his church in- Keen's remarks several times over, and we cannot see that we misrepresented him. If we had suppose it necessary to attend to the matter oursystem of Slavery that existed among the Greeks were scalded. and Romans, and this is just what we stated. We thought we had spoken out pretty He represents the African slave trade as ordina ed. If any one else can get any other ideas from his remarks, we confess he can accomplish more than we can. According to Mr. Keen, the "kidnapping and shooting, and brutal outrage committed by those who were originally engaged printed 50,000 francs for the erection of a monsuppose he has read the epic poems of Wilber of Paris. force, and Clarkson, and Granville Sharpe, on this subject. We presume he is familiar with the Homers and Virgils among the captains of slave ships, who have given their evidence, and raries will spell the name Bacchus. It is rather with the Shakspeares and Miltons of the House

For Oregon

The St. Louis Republican, of Friday, says: Orders, we learn, have been received from Washington for company C, of the rifle regiment, Capt. Roberts and Lieuts. Elliott and Hawkins, to repair to Fort Leavenworth, and appointed Governor for Oregon. The company will leave Jefferson Barracks to-morrow. We fore they can progress far beyond Fort Leavenworth. The command it is said, is to go out with pack mules, and without any other bag-

We also learn from the Republican that a great many men belonging to the rifle regiment, process heretofore issued, and every witness and

Specie Affent.

The steamship Crescent City, which left New Orleans for New York, via Havano, on the 15th, from the 1st of August to the present time-had on board 87 cabin passengers, and \$339,500 -N. O. Bulletin, Aug. 21. in coin for New York.

Well Bone Indiana.

The result of the late vote in Indiana on the Free School question in 53 counties for Free Schools, 27,543; against them 12,236.

The shipments of copper this season by the Cliff mining company will be at least 1,000 tons, which will yield at least \$256,000, and enable the company, after discharging its old debts and paying for its land, to divide to its stockholders \$180,000.—Cin. Garette.

following latter of Judge McLean in upon the slavery question, support some views upon the subject, which we have hitherte

Concustos, July 28, 1848. a: I have delayed an answer to your ommunication of the 11th inst., that I might have time for mature reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the subject, and perhaps to

the country. I have endeavored to consider matter in all its aspects and consequences. The great and exciting question of slavery extension, in the judicial form it has assumed the act of the Senate, as it bears upon my post public-have all been deliberately considerately and I am brought to the conclusion that I ought not to go before the Buffalo Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. I feel deeply and

Resting upon the principles of the Constitu-tion, as they have been judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigilance and firm ness, may prevent the extension of slavery to the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law, slavery can no more exist in a territory, than a man can breathe without air Slaves are not property where they are not made so by the municipal law. The Legislature of a some pro-slavery men to strive to fix it upon all Territory can exercise no power which is no conferred on it by act of Congress.

With the highest respect, I am, gratefully, your ob't serv't.

Wabash and Eric Canal.

We have before us a Circular from the Preident of the Board of Trustees of the Wahari and Srie Canal, in Indiana, containing a stateshows that the Trustees had on hand, the let of December, 1847, a balance of

101,093 31 8584,684 81 Disbursements-expenses, con-

struction, repairs, and interest on Balance, July 1, 1848, - \$358,282 93 The amount of tolls and water-rents, for the

six months ending the 1st of July, 1848, is Amount received in year ending do. 124,027 12 Do. do. July, 1847, 102,580 57

The Canal is navigable 189 miles, from the State line to Lodi, or Coal creek, on the Wacome. The line between Lodi and Terre Haute. 36 miles, will be completed and ready for navigation in the spring, at a cost less than the estimates. From Terre Haute to Point Commerce, 42 miles, was placed under contract in May last, with a navigable feeder of 5 miles. making in all 47 miles, to be completed in 1849. the river and a guard lock. Seventy-eight miles are now under contract, and ninety and a half yet remain to be let during this and the nex

The balance of the Trust fund on hand is deposited at an interest of from 31, to 41, per

the loan of \$800,000, will be required in the amount to be paid, \$48 25 on each bond of \$1000 subscribed and surrendered .- Cin. Gaz.

Payment of the balance on the subseries

Letters from Fort Mann state, that in the re or thirty, as first reported.

On the 20th of June, Capt. Jones, with a company of 100, attacked a party of Pawnees upon the Cimarone, and killed twenty-one of their number. The Indians were in the shelter of a

A letter received in this town yesterday, confirming the death of Charles Town, and the reself-by hiding in the undergrowth till night, became exhausted. He was found six days of ter the flight by a party who went out from the Moro, in search of him. When discovered he was in a famishing condition, having all this

An Engaging Paster

The Lowel Vox Populi states that Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Pastor of the Second Universalist Church in that city, has been suspended from the Ministery. His offence is that he was enso. To those who know us in private life we gaged to be married to two different ladies at the same time.

> tatoes raised in that vicinity are affected by the rot. The Tazewell Mirror makes a similar

Steambont Explosion.

The Trinity Gazette, of the 14th inst., says that the steamer Ridgeley, collapsed a fine doing Lave had about the same opinion of it that we great damage. It is not certain that more than get from the representations of others. He repre- one man was killed. The damage to the freight sents Christ and the Apostles as approving of the is said to be considerable. Eight or ten persons Although out of 58,325 mechanics in Paris.

10,167 are idle, and the number of paupers is rapidly increasing, there are fourteen theatres open every evening, besides dancing gardens and other places of amusement The French National Assembly have appro-

in the slave trade" exist only in poetry. We ument to the memory of the late Archbishop At the Inte commencement of Hanover College, the Rev. Mr. Backus of Baltimore, receiv-

ed the degree of D. D. Some of our contem;

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. - A short passage from Rio Janeiro (bark Rosina, Captain Doty, sailed July 15,) brings us Rio papers to the 13th,

The Correio Mercantil, of that date announces 25th of June. Among them was the official notification by the French Consul general, that the blockade of the Buenos Ayrean coast was raised. That of the ports in the Oriental Republic, occupied by the forces of Oribe, was still con-

The Correio briefly allodes to pamora of a pending arrangement between Oribe and the party in The Correio says that tranquility was re-esablished in Pernambuoo. According to this

urnal, the disturbances were slight, and con-The terms of the Federal courts, held in Frankfort, have been changed by a late act of Congress, and will hereafter commence on the

third monday in May and October in every year. The ensuing term will therefore cou-

Charity Mospital.

The following is the report of the Charity Hospital, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.: Admitted 587, discharged 265, died 28, remaining in hospital 506. There have been 32 deaths of yellow forer